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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/554,063	10/24/2005	Tatsuhiro Takahashi	Q75351	6555
23373	7590	07/13/2007	EXAMINER	
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC			NILAND, PATRICK DENNIS	
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.				
SUITE 800			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20037			1714	
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/554,063	TAKAHASHI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Patrick D. Niland	1714	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 4/5/07 & 5/2/07.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,3,5-13 and 15-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1, 3, 5-13, and 15-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

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1. The amendments of 4/5/07 and 5/2/07 have been entered. Claims 1, 3, 5-13, and 15-18 are pending.

2. Claims 1, 3, 5-13, and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

A. There is not support in the originally filed specification for the full scope of the newly recited "subjecting the resultant mixture to annealing at a temperature of from 55 C higher than the glass transition point of the resin to a temperature 75 C higher than the glass transition point of the resin." The example cited as basis is 3 single points of the newly claimed scope of invention. These single points do not show that the inventor had possession of the full scope of the newly recited annealing temperature range at the time of invention for all resins encompassed, for all ingredient amounts encompassed, and for all ingredient combinations encompassed by the newly recited claim scope. It is not seen that the applicant had possession of the full scope of the instantly claimed invention at the time of invention. The newly recited matter is new matter.

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-2 and 5-13, and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by US Pat. No. 5458967 Kanno et al..

Kanno discloses carbon fibers from vapor phase growth methods having the instantly claimed diameters and aspect ratios at the abstract; column 1, lines 9-67, particularly 16-29 and 64-67; column 2, lines 1-67, particularly 1-60; column 3, lines 40-67; column 4, lines 1-67; and the remainder of the document. Since the components of the patentee are those of the instant claims, they are expected to necessarily give the instantly claimed crystallization promotion and therefore X-ray peaks when they are in the resins of the patentee. All resins have amorphous character. The exemplified kneading temperatures read on the instantly claimed annealing. The instant claims are directed to the compositions per se, not the methods of making them. It is not seen that the annealing temperature range of the reference gives a materially different product than that of the instant claims. There is no probative evidence that the products of the patentee are different from those of the instant claims even if the annealing temperature of the patentee does not fall within the scope of the instant claims. See MPEP 2113. Since the compositions of the patentee are otherwise those of the instant claims, they are expected to inherently have the tribology of the instant claim 17. The articles of the patentee are those of the instant claim 18. The argued examples and comparative examples are not commensurate in scope with the instant claims and the cited prior art. The applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not

persuasive for the reasons stated above and the teachings of Kanno. This rejection is therefore maintained.

6. Claims 1-2 and 5-13, and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Pat. No. 5458967 Kanno et al..

Kanno discloses carbon fibers from vapor phase growth methods having the instantly claimed diameters and aspect ratios at the abstract; column 1, lines 9-67, particularly 16-29 and 64-67; column 2, lines 1-67, particularly 1-60; column 3, lines 40-67; column 4, lines 1-67; and the remainder of the document. Since the components of the patentee are those of the instant claims, they are expected to necessarily give the instantly claimed crystallization promotion and therefore X-ray peaks when they are in the resins of the patentee. All resins have amorphous character. The exemplified kneading temperatures read on the instantly claimed annealing. The instant claims are directed to the compositions per se, not the methods of making them. It is not seen that the annealing temperature range of the reference gives a materially different product than that of the instant claims. There is no probative evidence that the products of the patentee are different from those of the instant claims even if the annealing temperature of the patentee does not fall within the scope of the instant claims. See MPEP 2113. Since the compositions of the patentee are otherwise those of the instant claims, they are expected to inherently have the tribology of the instant claim 17. The articles of the patentee are those of the instant claim 18.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to use the instantly claimed ingredients and combinations thereof in the compositions of the patentee and the instantly claimed aspect ratio in the carbon fiber of the patentee because

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these parameters are disclosed by the patentee and would have been expected to give the properties discussed by the patentee.

The argued examples and comparative examples are not commensurate in scope with the instant claims and the cited prior art. The applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not persuasive for the reasons stated above and the teachings of Kanno. This rejection is therefore maintained.

7. Claim 3 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The prior art considered does not disclose the invention of the instant claim 3 nor provide rationale for modifying the prior art inventions into the invention of the instant claim 3.

8. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

9. Claims 1, 3, 5-13, and 15-18 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-15 of copending Application No. 10/553868. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because, although the claims differ in scope, they are generally drawn towards the same fibers and the fibers in resins which encompass those of the instant claims. Since the ingredients overlap, the instantly claimed physical parameters are expected to be necessarily and inherently possessed by the compositions and methods of the copending claims. The applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not persuasive. The copending claims contain the instantly claimed graphitized carbon fiber as the enabling specification therefore describes the graphitized fibers of the instant claims as being encompassed by the copending claims. The examiner does not see any basis to determine that the annealing of the instant claims gives a different product than removing the binder composition from solvent of the copending claims gives since crystallization from bulk melt or solvent are both expected to give essentially the same products. It is noted that the graphite fiber of the copending claims is expected to necessarily and inherently give the crystallization attributed to it by the applicant since it is the same thing as in the instant claims. The examiner sees not probative evidence that the products of the instant claims are different from the products of the copending claims though the methods of making them are clearly different. See MPEP 2113 regarding product by process claims. This rejection is therefore maintained.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

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10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Patrick D. Niland whose telephone number is 571-272-1121. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday from 10 to 5.

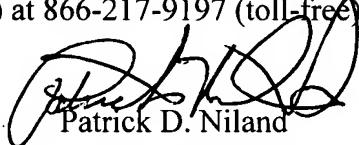
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vasu Jagannathan, can be reached on 571-272-1119. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

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system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Patrick D. Niland
Primary Examiner
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